WASHINGTON.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Fishery Award.

PAYMENT RECOMMENDED.

Caustic Criticism on the Conclusions of the Commission.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE

Secretary Key to the Southern People . on the Electoral Investigation,

CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

Present Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878. THE FISHERY AWARD AS REGARDED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN BELATIONS COMMITTEE-

INCOMPETENCE OF OUR OWN COMMISSIONER. The report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Sir Alexander Gatt and the Canadians, It says, in ble as to amount to a swindle, and this in the face of the fact that Sir Alexander Galt, the British Commissioner, demanded \$15,000,000, or nearly three times as much as the Senate Committee now declares

The most significant passage in the report is that in thich the committee show that an award of the King this government in 1827 on the grounds, as stated by Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, "that His Majesty had recommended a mode of settlement outside of the facts and terms of submission." On this the commit-

Had Messrs. Galt and Delfosse favored the com-mission, and in that way the United States, with the grounds on which they based their conclusions it might be shows that they departed from the facts and terms of submission, as did the King of the Netherlands, and the justice of our setting saids his award, promptly and peremptorily, was never seriously disputed by the government of Great Britsin.

This is a pointed allusion to a fact which has been such commented on here that the three Commission upon the awards, but sitting with closed doors opened Guit and Deliosse and the protest of Mr. Kellog, the American Commissioner. This omession was, of course, the lault of the American Commissioner, who is universally declared to have been a most incapable person for the duties he was to per-

sible that a motion would be made in the House to sail up Mr. Kellog and ask him some questions, such whether be made any argument for the American de in the Commission beyond a bare and brief staterouble whatever to persuade the other two Commis-ioners either to lower the award or agree upon no he award was made that in his judgment no award ously. The plain truth about the business, though orheps not the whole truth, is that the Canadians whom, and not for Great Britain, Sir Alexander Gait, in effect, acted, preferred to keep the question open in the hope that they could thus bring about a reciprocity treaty, and Mr. Galt's de-mand for \$15,000,000 in the commission was a mere bluff game which he hoped old be an inducement to our people to grant rec-We Kellor was without doubt an incana. ble person to protect our interests, and when the award is paid it ought to be charged to the appoint-

incompetent persons we have no right to cry out if we are made to suffer for our own faults. Some of the severe language of the Senate committee's report, therefore, so far as it bears on Messra. Gait Dolfosse, is not entirely just. We sent a man to attend to our business who did not do so, and while grossly unjust it is also unjust and improper to las blame entirely upon Messra. Galt and Delfosse and

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878. CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION PILLS. The condition of the several Appropriation bills is

The Special, Desciency, Fortification, Naval and Indian Appropriation bills have become law. The Consular, Pension, Military Academy and Post Office bills have passed both Houses, and the and Harbor and Army bills have passed the House, and are now pending in the Senate, leaving only the Deficiency and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills to be reported to the House by the Appropriation Committee and the fishery awards appropriation to be

THE INDIAN TERRITORY -OPPOSITION TO A TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT-WISHES OF THE CIVILIZED TRIBES TO BE ASCERTAINED BY A VISIT OF THE COMMIT-

cided that no bill to territorialize the Indian Terriuntil next se-sion of Cougress. The preamble sets forth that the delegates of the five civil-zed tribes now in Washington are opposed to a Perritorial form of government, and desire that a committee be sent to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Perritory and the needs of the Indians. The resolution directs the chairman and five other members of the committee to proceed to the ludian Territory and make such general investigation into the affairs of the sivilized tribes and the other ludians on reservations as will enable them to report to Congress, at its next seasion, the various subjects upon which legislation power to examine witnesses under oath and \$5,000 is set apart from the contingent fund of the House to pay the expenses of the investigation. The commitce had virtually agreed to report favorably the subject, it was concluded that no such bill can pass antil it can be snown by actual inquiry that the Inclans want it and that it will be to their interest. The calculation is that the sub-committee will make the trip during the vacation of Congress.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878.

THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION-SECRETARY KRY TO THE PROPLE OF THE SOUTH-A DE-VENCE OF THE TITLE OF HIS CRIEF-STRONG APPEAL TO BESIST THE MOVEMENT OF THE

"REVOLUTIONISTS." In lieu of a personal answer to many letters received from friends in the South discisiming sympathy with any effort to mesent President Hayes, Postmaster General Key has written the following open letter to

the people of the South:—

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878.

The circumstances stiending the passage of the Potter resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in

the Presidential election of 1876 in the States of Louisiana and Florida. together with the subsequent declarations of many influential democratic politicians and journalists, swidence that if both houses of the Forty-sixth Congress are democratic the majority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate are Titleen.

The title of President I.

jority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate ar. Tilden.

The title of President Hayes was settled irrevocably by the Forty-fourth Congress in the act creating the Electoral Commission, under which he was legally declared elected and legally inaugurated. The Forty-fifth Congress has no more right to dispute his election than ne has to question the title of any victorious contestant to his seet in that body. The Forty-fixth Congress will have no more right to ignore him and to recognize his defeated contestant, Mr. Filden, than Mr. Hayes would have to send a file of soldiers to the House of Representatives to unseat a democrat whom

House of Representatives to unseat a democrat whom he might consider to have been wrongiully scated or fraudulently elected.

The leaders in this desporate attempt to Mcxicaniza our institutions rely confidently upon the "solid South" to inrish the bulk of the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, the Scause being already secured. Remembering the encouragement which the Northern democrats in 1860 and 1861 extended to the Southern States to secrete, and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can the Southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement with the certainty that when the inevitable hour of perit comes they will again be left unassisted and alone to meet the storm from the North, once more united by this attempt to revive an issue whose settlement was forced by public opinion upon an unwilling Congress?

In the dark days of February 1877, when civil war over the disputed election was imminent and patriots trembled for the safety of republican institutions, the Southern members of Congress averted the danger by compelling the completion of the electoral count under the liaw which both parties in Congress had enacted. But now the representatives from the Southern States, with a very tew exceptions, have joined a movement to aubvert the reanits of their former patrionic action and to remand the country to that anarchy from which less than two years go it was saved by their efforts.

Grant that in permitting the autonomy of all the States, and in appointing the autonomy of all the States, and in appointing citizens to office in the South instead of strangers, President Hayes has but discharged his constitutional duty, does that excuse the Southern Representatives for attempting to invalidate his title which they established, or will it justify them in bringing the country again in danger of cityle war in the heffert te unsent him and inaugurate Mr. Tiden?

The south must now face the most momentous crisis in its history since 1861. To indorse the r

justify them in bringing the country again in danger of civil war in the effort to unsent him and inaugurate Mr. Tiden?

The south must now face the most momentous crisis in its history since 1861. To indorse the recent conduct of their representatives is to admit the truth of the charge that the people of the South care nothing for the wolfare of the Union, desire the downfail of the Republic, and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war. It their representatives have not reflected their sentiments, as I believe to be the case, then the people of the Southern States should take care that in the Forty-sixth Congress they are represented by mon who will defoat the disturbers of the public peace and prevent the Mexicanization of our institutions. To do this they may be compelled to act independent of the democratic party. Recent events have demonstrated the insulity of democratic members of Congress to resist the mandates of the caucus and the terrors of the party leads, the one wielded and the other inspired by men who seem willing to endanger the welfare of the country and the stability of republican institutions for the sake of revenge on political opponents and in the hope of dividing the "spoils of victory."

If the democratic representatives of the South could not regist the caucus command to pass the Potter resolution unamended and without debate, how will they be able in the Forty-sixth Congress to resist a similar command to guere Mr. Tilden?

It is therefore the daty of the Southern people to afford a crowning evidence of their renowed devotion to the Union, in which they now enjoy every right of citizenship, and are subjected to no restrictions not iam upon every citizen to have gained control of the House of Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress to the Forty-sixth Congress to this cond the people in every district should meet publicly, organize and resolve to support no person for Congress who mas given and to this movement, and wno will not pleage themself to sustain the stitle of Pr

will not pleage a timed to sustain the state of President. Hayes during the term for which he was elected, against all astempts at its overthrow. Only in this way can a grave danger to the Republic be averted and convincing proof be given that the condience was not misplaced which President Hayes manifested in the South when he withdrew the Proops from the State Houses of South Carolins and Louisians.

I have spoken plainty and sarnestly, for I feel that I should be unworthy to represent the South in the administration were I to remain silent now. Invited to the Cabinet as a Southern man to see that justice was done to the South, required neither to appropriate for my record nor to disewin my political principles, it is my duty now to warn the people of the South of the danger which threatens the country. No man need hope that the tchemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unsent fresident H.yes can be carried out without a bloody civil war. To avert this danger I confidently rely upon the patriotiam and honer of the people of my native section.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—ITS CONSIDER-

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION-ITS CONSIDER-ATION TO BE POSTFONED BY THE HOUSE

the democratic members held a caucus for the pur-pose of considering the adjournment sine die of the present session of Congress, the Senate concurrent resolution, fixing the 10th of June, having heretofore members expressed a desire for an early adjournment, and thought that this could be effected epposed to naming a time owing to the large amount of public business now pending

move in the House to-morrow a further postponement of the Senate resolution until the 8th of June.

Mr. Ewing, of Obio, offered a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to take any action on the Tariff bill at the present session, but without taking any action upon it the caucus adjourned until June 7.

THE VENEZUEIAN AWARDS-ACTION OF THE PENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day took action on the subject of the awards of the Venezuelan Commission by authorizing Mr. Eaton to report for passage a bill repealing the act of February 25, 1878 (which provided that the stipulations of the convention of 1866 should be enforced,, and adding to the repeal the following provise:-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878. Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States and communication of the Secretary of State, in reference to the deliberations of the Fishery Commission, submitted a lengthy report on that subject, together with a concurrent resolution "that the views and recommenda tee on Foreign Relations touching the award made by

proved and placed on the calendar." Mr. HARLIN also reported from that committee a bill previding for the payment of the award made by the Fishery Commission at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington. Piaced on the calendar,

the Pishery Commission at Halifax are hereby ap-

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senat proceeded with the consideration of the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal

tender notes.

Mr. Bayano (dem.) of Del., submitted an amendment to that clause of the bill providing that when any United States notes may be redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law they shall not be cancelled, &c., as follows:—

ceiled, &c., as follows:—
Provided that the said notes when so reissued shall be receivable for all ones to the United States excepting duties on imports and not be ofterwise a legal tender, and any reprint of the said notes shall bear this superscription.

Mr. Franky, (rep.) of Mich., in charge of the bill appealed to all 10 layer of the bill to vote for it as it came from the House of Representatives. Without regard to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act it must be admitted that these notes constituted the great volume of our currency and, therefore, he hoped there would be no smeadment to the House bill.

the great volume of our currency and, therefore, he hoped there would be no amendment to the House bill.

After further discussion the amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected—yeas 18, nays 42—as follows;—Yeas—Messra, Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Conkling, Eaton, Hamilin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPinerson, Morriti, Isandolpa, Rollins, Sargont, Saubsury, Wasiegh, and Wayte 18.

NAYS—Messra, Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Blaine, Booth, Cameron of Poinsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Collectel, Cose, Davis or Hilipis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry, Gordon, Graver, Harris, Hereiord, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Kirswood, McFrerry, McDonaid, McMillian, Matthews, Masov, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morgan, Oglesby, Poddock, Ransom, Saunders, Sciencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorbees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—12.

Messra, Dawes and Edmunds, who would have voted in the affirmativo, were paired with Messrs, Eustis and Plumb, who would have voted in the negative.

nan, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Saulsbury, Wadleigh and Whyte-18.

Mesers Enatis, Dorsey, Chaffee, Plumb and Bruce, who would have voted in the adirmative, were naired with Mesers. Dawes, Hamilin, McFherson, Edmonds and Sargout, who would have voted in the negative.

TRAT OF FIRE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill to forbid the forther retirement of United States legal tender notes:—

hereby repealed.

It now goes to the President for his signature.
On motion of Mr. - PENDER, (rep.) of Cal., the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the House bill providing a permanent government for the District of Columbia, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Mr. Windon, (rep.) of Minn., called up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill that it might be the unfinested business to-morrow.

Then Senate time, on motion of Mr. Hamily, went into executive seasion, and, when the doors were reopened at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

motion of Mr. Woop, (dem.) of N. Y., the S. ate amendments to the House bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of the arts and sciences were concurred in and the bill passed.

THE ARMY HILL.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. All the items which had been increased on the basis of an army force of 25,000 men were restored to the original amounts on

The amendment fixing the number of cavalry regi-ments at eight and of mantry at eighteen was consurred in ; also the amendment fixing the maximum

of privates in a cavalry company at 125. The amendments striking out the sections reorgan-izing the Adjutant General's department and the inand those sections were restored to the bill.

The new section (No. 15) in regard to the retire-The new section (No. 18) in regard to the relire-ment of officers, which was substituted last Saturday for other sections that were struck out on points of order, was retailed. The amendment offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, pronibiting army musicians from playing music for hirs in civil life, was rejected. The amendment transferring the control of Indians to the War Department was agreed to—yeas 130, nays

The amendment transferring the control of Indians to the War Department was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 115.

The next amendment was that offered in committee by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, prohibiting, under penalty of ane and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a posse comitatus or otherwise, under the prefext or for the purpose of executing the law, except when such employment may be expressly authorized by act of Congress. The amendment was adopted—yeas 130, nays 117—and then the bill was passed, without a division.

Main Peatures of the bill as passed are:—Fixing the strength of the army at 20,000 med; fixing the number of cavalry regiments at 3, with companies not exceeding 125 privates, and of infantry regiments at 18, with companies of not less than 60 privates; reducing the force of the various staff departments; providing for a board to recommend the religing or the mustering out of officers; fixing the number of major generals at one and of brigadier properais at three, after those figures shall have been reached; reducing the pay and emolutions to officers; transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department and prohibiting the employment of troops for civil purposes, unless specially authorized by act of Congress.

The TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Wood, of New York, gave notice that he would move to proceed with the Tariff bill at the first opportunity to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Wigginvox, (dem.) of Cal., made a conference report on the bill to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, which was agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and a number of Executive documents were referred.

The Bankrupt Law.

The first bill on the table was that for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, with Senate amendment.

On motion of Mr. Knott, (dem.) of Ky., the amendment was concerred in without a division. The bill now goes to the President for his signature in the following form:—

anali be fully disposed of, in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

On motion of Mr. Blackhurn, (dem.) of Ky., Senate amendments to the District of Columbia Government bill were nonconcurred in.

Hot springs commission.

The Senate bill for the appointment of the Hot Springs Commission having been reached, Mr. Fuller, (dem.) of ind., offered a substitute authorizing the appointment by the President of three commissioners, who shall serve for one year and shall have the same power as has been enjoyed by the commissioner whose term has airendy expired, it also declares forever free the waters of the Hot Springs on the Hot Springs Mountain, and permits all persons to lay pipes for the purpose of supplying baths, &c., with the water.

Pending action the House, at a quarter past four, adjourned. djourned.
A democratic caucus was appounced to take place

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POREIGN RELATIONS - CRITICISM OF THE AWARD-BILL APPROPRIATING THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878. The report on the subject of the fishery award which was submitted to the Senate to-day by Senator Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, moled at Ralifax in 1877, in pursuance of the Treaty of Washington. They say it was to determine a single question, a question of importance to the United States and the government of Great Britsin, and of special and significant weight to the government and the people of the Dominion of Canada. That ques-tion, to state it as plately and tersely as possible, was fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was worth to the American fishermen over and above what the American market for fish, free of duty or tax, was worth to the Canadian fishermen. It was supply a question of free fishing in all Canadian waters to the American and of free fishing in all American waters to the Canadian, with the right of free fishing to the Canadian in American inshore waters as specified in the treaty, both for the term of twelve years, and the simple and single point at lesue was how much is the privilege accorded to the American worth above that

IN PAYOR OF PAYING.

After hearing all the evidence and pleadings in the case, two of the commissioners gave an award against

case, two of the commissioners gave an award against the United States of \$5,500,000, nearly \$500,000 per annum for the twelve years covered by the treaty. The committee say:—

However much they may regard the award made at Hallfax as excessively excultant and possibly beyond the legal and proper power of these making it, they would not recomment that the government of the United States disregard it if the povernment of the Brittenic Majesty, after a full review of the acts and circumstances of the case, shall conclude and declare the sward to be lawfully and honorably due. If the unfailing power of self-interest may be feared as a force tending to obscure the view of the Brittin government as to the essential justice of the opposing side, we must remember that in the other direction no nation is more vitally interested than orest Britain in upholding and maintaining the principle and practice of international arbitration, and the intelligence and virtue of the driving hale successful to the driving the state of the proposition of the driving the state of

Americans presents to-day far greater advantages to the Canadians than they did when they were so ready and so eager to continue the arrangement of 1854.

YALVE OF INSHORE FISHING.

The returns of custom receipts for four full years 1873 to 1877 since the treaty for the free importation of this from Canada has been in force, shows that our government has remitted duties to the Canadian fishermen of nearly \$1,500,000, or nearly \$350,000 per annum. Under the Halifax award our government is now called upon to pay nearly \$500,000 incre per annum in or these years, making an aggregate of remission and payment of more than \$500,000 per snum in gold coin for the privilege of inshore lisheries, the enjoyment of whiten does not, according to the most reliable statistics, and \$25,000 per annum to the profits of American fisheries.

ISJUSTICE OF THE AWARDS.

issues, add \$25,000 per annum to the profits of American fishermon.

The committee concluded as follows:—

In the third piace we would suggest that in the event of the payment of nace we would suggest that in the event of the payment payment of the payment payment of the payment payment of the payment payment of the payment of the payment paym

the risuaries commission at Halfax under too treaty of washington:—
Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of \$5,500,000 in gold coll be said the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed nuder the direction of the Fresident of the United Place of the United States of the States of the United States of the Company of the States of the Company of the States of the Company of the States of the Company of Washington if, after correspondence with the British government, the President shall doesn it his duty to make the payment without any further communication with Congress.

Concurrent resonation relating to the award made by the Fisheries commission at Hallan:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring, Hast the views and recommendations embraced in the report of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations touching the award made by the Fisheries Commission at Hallfax are hereby approved.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF GENERAL KAUTZ-A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL-COMMENTS OF GENERAL SHER-

The findings of the court martial recently engaged in the trial of General August V. Kautz, charged with appending an adverse criticism to the report of the Judge Advocate General of the Army upon the case of Captain Charles II. Campbell, of the Sixth cavalry, made to the Secretary of War and approved by the Executive, and publishing and circulating the same in the army, are published in General Orders No. 26, headquarters of the army.

COMMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN. In approving the verdict of acquittal given by the

The proceedings and findings of the general or martial in the foregoing case of Colonel and Bro Major General A. V. Kautz are approved. Colo Kautz stands acquitted and will resume command

great principles of military government which concern the honor and dignity of the army, if not of the nation, and which this important trial may leave somewhat obscured. Obedience to and respect for the lawful decisions of the constituted authorities, from the highest to the lowest, is not only a duty enforced by penalities, but should be the cause of price to every officer and solaier in the army. When such decisions are made and announced by the proper officials a cheerful obscience is all that is left in the officer, and the higher his rank and office the more important the example. This is not the obscience of the slave, but of the knight, true to his sovereign—in our case—the law.

The progress of the world and of science may introduce into practice new methods, which will in due time solve wisely and satisfactority every question, such as arose in this case—viz., as to the legality of acts done by a department commander, outside the limits of his territory, by means of the telegraph; but meantime the decision of the Executive on this and all kindred subjects must be accepted as binding in law and in bonor. Any discussion in the journals of the day of matters adjudicated is wrong. The party in interest may address any respectful communication or opinion to his immediate commander, who is required by existing regulations and usage to forward the same to the very highest authority is the land, where it will always receive the most careful attention. Newspapers and printed pamphilets are not the media of communication in official matters, but the mails and telegraph are. Therefore, sithough the general court marinal in the case of Genome Kautz hads "no criminality" in his publication the General is constrained to say that it was more than "irregular,"—it was improper and must not be taken as an authorized precedent.

The Cavalery Recruiting Butsun from the Science of Connect from the War Depar ment transfer at the Cavaler Recruiting Butsun from the Science and content from the Science of the Cavaler Recruiti

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878. Commander Albert S. Barker and Master Henr. McCrea are ordered to torpede service at Newhort, R. I., and Ensign Milton S. Schwenk to duty on the

WEDDING BELLS.

MARRIAGE OF LIEUTENANT R. L. HOXIF, OF THE ARMY, TO MISS VINNIE REAM-AN EVENT IN ARMY CIPCLES-HYMN BY ALBERT PIKE. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878.

The marriage of Lieutenant R. L. Hoxie, of the army, to Miss Vinnie Ream took place this evening at the Ascension Church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Pinckney. The attendance was very large,

by Bishop Pinckney. The attendance was very large, and many persons were unable to gain admittance, and many persons were unable to gain admittance, A leature of the event was the singing of a marriage hymn composed by General Albert Pike for the occasion. The bride was given away by General Shorman, who, like other army officers present, including the groom, was in full uniform, the attar and walls of the church were profusely decorated with flowers.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Board of Apportionment had again under con sideration yesterday the question as to the propriety of appropriating any more money to the Brookly Bridge, Messra, William H. Arnoux, A. B. Miller Samuel McEiroy delivered speeches in opposition to the completion of the struc-ture. Mr. Milier made a statement in which he remarked that it was for best interests of Breoklyn and New York to have the bridge so constructed, if at all, as not to obstruct the progress of vessels through the East River. The gentleman called attention to the incident of the

United States ship Minnesots losing her spars by coming in contact with one of the cables. He also contended that the bridge was built in defiance of the laws authorizing its construction.

Mr. Arnoux asked that no more money be given by the city of New York until positive evidence was intraised that the bridge would be completed for the amount named in the act of 1875, \$5,900,000. There was nothing then before the Board to prove that the bridge would not cost \$25,000,000 before completion. Mr. Arnoux argued that the structure was undustively an obstruction to navigation within the meaning of the laws of Congress.

Mr. Mckiroy, in answer to Comptroller Kelly, gave it as the opinion of some engineers that the question of the unstability of the bridge was an open one, and not yet decided. He understood the engineer of the bridge to say that it is was necessary to meet all the strains that might be made upon it it would be requisite to provide a new structure.

Mr. William H. Weob, who represented himself as a city taxpayer, requested that a certain time to specified at which citizens generally might be heard as to the propercy of issuing more bonds for the completion of the bridge.

This request was granted, and at two o'clock on Menday next the Board will nold another seasion on the subject. Mesers, Henry C. Murphy, John T. Stranshan and other Brooklynites were present at yesterday's discussion.

Paddock, Ransom. Sainders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorbees, Walace, Windom and Withers—12.

Messre, Dawos and Edmunds, who would have voted in the hegalive.

The first point claiming attention and discussed by two of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third the committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third importance of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third importance of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third importance of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third importance of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third wo of the commissioners—Messra. Galt and Deliose—the Market Court yesterday with three issue—the commissioners of example of the exercise of exclusive and plenary power on the part of the other two commissioners.

The committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third wo of the committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third wo of the commissioners—Messra. Galt and Deliose—the committee of the word of the other two of the commissioners.

The first point claiming attention and discussed by two only only two of the award was made by only two of the commissioners—Messra. Galt and Deliose—the part of the exercise of exclusive and plenary power on the part of the other two commissioners.

The first point claiming attention and discussed by the claiming attention and discussed by two of the exercise of exclusive and person of exercise of exclusive and plenary power on the part of the other two commissioners.

The first point claiming attention and discussed by only two of the committee of the word of the word of the committee of the commissioners.

Messra, Dawing Read Actions, Ranket place, came to the exercise of exclusive and person market court yesterday with three listed ones, aged respectively three years, two years and four months, whom she desired the city to provide the claiming attention and discussed by only two of the committee of the committee of the word of the other two of the co

SMUGGLED SILK.

The days of March were fast hurrying into the past when Mr. Powelson, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Cooper, of London, Out., determined to travel in company is Germany, and unite in an effort to secure certain photographic patent rights for the United States. Being in the photographic line and taking a deep interest in all the branches of the reproductive art, they tarried after concluding their business, and visited the galleries and museums of the Fatheriand to contemplate the works of the great masters. Returning home they purchased two pieces of black silk, and owing to the petuliar manner in which they landed it on these aboves they appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The story as then developed accems as follows:—Mr. Powelcon went to the American District Telegraph Company's office, Thirty-math street and Broadway, and sent a boy to No. 395 West street to get a bundle (which contained the silk in question). Mr. Cordes, the proprietor of the premises in West street, gave the boy the bundle, and the United States officials overhauled him and took the Silk away. Cordes was arrested and told that one Dan McNickle, an officer on the Britannic, in which rowelson and Cooper were pissengers, had left it with him. Cordes and Powelson were released and a warrant insued to the marshals to apprehend Mr. Dan McNickle. The silk has been toricited to the government.

Captain Bensel, of the night watch of the customs inspectors, while on duty Nonday night, found a man on the dock of the White Star ing acting rather sus-

DOCKING HORSES' TAILS.

Superintendent Hatfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, accompanied by Dr. Coleman and Officer Evans, visited the stables at day and arrested the trainer, James Fraser, on a charge of cruelty to animals. It appears that on the charge of cruelty to animals. It appears that on the previous day Fraser had performed the process termed "docking" upon the tail of a beautiful mare belonging to one of the members of the ciub, and Mr. Bergh claims that this "pandering to lashion or style" is a needless mutilation and a gratuitous cruelty to the animal. The mare was examined by Dr. Colemae, who found four of the bones of the tail amputated, and then he was of opinion that the animal had thereby suffered great and unjustifiable para, and that no useful purpose could be subserved by such an operation. The appearance of the officers upon the grounds with the warrants of sourch and errest caused quits a sirr among the roadsters and stablemen. Fraser claims he performed the operation because he was paid for it by the owners of herses who "fancied the style."

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The United Hobrew Charities held their annua needing last evening at No. 13 St. Mark's place, Mr. Henry Rice, the president, in the chair. All the maie and female delegates. The president read a lengthy and interesting report, in which he reviewed the work done by the association in granting relief to the deserving poor. The number of applications for relief made during the year were 2,431. The number of families relieved were 5,213, representing 23,458 of lamilies relieved were 5,213, representing 23,458 persons. Two thousand and sixty-six persons received clothing, 1,172 received coal, and 783 pairs of shoes, 237 pairs of stockings, 313 yards of cloth, 249 drerases and numerous other articles were distributed. The finances of the Society are in the following con-

THE SMITH HOMICIDE.

Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon began an inquest into the case of James Smith, of No. 57 Graham street, who died from the effects of a blow on the head received on the 19th a blow on the head received on the 19th mat. Detective Price, of the Fourth precinct, testified that he called at Smith's residence on the day of the assault and found deceased in bed and his cothing bloody. Peccased and he had been assaulted by three men, and in a general fight which cosued had been struck on the head with a stone or brick by one of the party; he said he thought "the man who wore the light cost" was the one who threw the stone; witness said that he afterward arrested Michael Finnerty on the charge of committing the assault; when taken to the station house the prisoner had no cost on, and when one was sent to the station house for him it was a light one, and not olood spots on it; it was said that after the fight Finnerty made the remark that "the had laid Smith out." The inquest will be resumed this morning.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MONTHLY CONTEST OF THE NASSAU GUN CLUB-

THE GOLD BADGE SHOT FOR The Nassau Gun Club held their monthly shoot yesterday at Dexter Park, Jamaica, L. I., with the following result :-

DEXTER PARK, JAMAICA, L. I.—PIGRON SHOOTING, May 25, 1878—Members of the Nassan Gun Giuo, contesting for the enampion gold badge and dinner. Match for \$50, at 20 single and 10 pair of double birds, 80 and 109 yards boundary, 1% ounces of shot, I and T and plunge traps; the Long Island rules to govern.

| Single Birds, | Fards, | Single Birds, | Fards, | Fards, | Fards, | Smith | 22 | 10100111110101111110 | 14 | Miller | 21 | 10011111111100110001 | 10 | DOUBLE BIRDS, | Smith | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | Miller | 21 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | Miller | 22 | Sank Day—Sweepstakes, | \$2 entrance, | 25 yards rise, eight entries, \$16 divided; \$5, \$5, \$3; at three birds each, 80 yards boundary. | Killed.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS IN BROOKLYN. Captain Bogardon will make his last appearance,

prior to leaving for England and France, at the Brooklyn Driving Park to-day. He will shoot 100 good birds under the same rules and conditions as will govern his European match of \$2,000-five traps, five yards apart, thrity yards fize, ruces of the London Gun Club. Master Eugene Bogardus will also exhibit his skill with the gun, and there will be aweepatake shooting at glass balls. The sport begins at two P. M.

POINT BREEZE PARK. PRILADELPHIA, May 28, 1878.

This was the first day of the spring trotting meet. ing at Point Breeze Park. Finst Race.-Three minute class, purse \$300 Mosine
Blossom
Sorrel Pop.
Joan.
Mosic in the Att
May
Bessie Knox

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

Extra Day of the Spring Racing Meeting.

FOUR WELL CONTESTED EVENTS.

Veroict, Kennesaw, Miss Malloy and Cammie F. the Winners.

LBY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28, 1878 The extra day of the Louisville Jockey Club sprins

meeting was a decided success. The weather was charming and the attendance excellent. The track and all came off to the entire satisfaction of in the matter of attendance ever held in the West The betting on each day was of the most enormous character, some of the events having tens of thousands of dollars depending upon them. So heavy was the speculation on two or th days the pool tickets were exhausted, this notable circumstance occurring twice yesterday, and the auc demands of the buyers.

Between the first and second heats of the third race

to-day the speciators were treated to an exhibition of Harper's Ten Brocck and the great California mare, Mollie McCarthy, who arrived at the grounds this morning. It will be remembered that these cracks run \$10,000. When they were walked up and down in front of the grand stand there were cheers upon cheers siastic in their reception of the pets than the gentle health and condition, the long journey of the latter not proving in the least injurious. Ten Brocck's ported Phaeten looks fit for any struggle. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The first event was a purse of \$500 for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. For this seven responded to the call of the judges. These were Bowen's Vender, Grinatead's Athentone, McGrath's Veruict, Hunt Reynolds' Missadie, Wilson's Ada Glen, Robinson & Preston's filly by Gleneig, dam Florine, and Runt's Stillon. Verdict was the favorite against the field. The start was excellent, Stilton obtaining slightly the best of it; Ada Glen second, Vender third, Athelstone fourth, Verdict fifth, Robinson & Preston's filly sixth, and Missadie last. They ran in this order to the half-mile pole, when the lot assumed close order, though Stilton still kept in front, which position he managed to hold until entering the homestretch, when Verdict challenged him, and beating him for the lead, came on and won easily by two longths. Stilton was second, one length in front of Robinson & Preston's filly, Athelstone fourth, Ada Gien flith, Vender sixth and Missadie seventh. Time, 1:18½. The first event was a purse of \$500 for two-year

Iourth, Bohanza fifth and Caliguia sixth. Pime, 110814.

Milk HRATE.

Next on the programme was a selling race, purse of \$350, inite heats, for which there were entered Bowen & Co.'s Recchwood, \$500; Liele's Lager Beer, \$300, and Barry & Tompkins' Miss Mailoy, \$500. In the pools Lager Beer brought \$120, Miss Mailoy, \$600. In the pools Lager Beer brought \$120, Miss Mailoy, \$100 and Beeckwood \$100.

First 'Heat.—Miss Mailoy was first away, lapped by Beechwood, with Lager Beer well up. The leaders had a beautiful struggie to the three-quarter pole, being side and side for the entire distance to this point. Entering straight work, Miss Mailoy came away and won the heat easily by one length. Brechwood was second and Lager Beer third. Time, 1:455.

It was between the heats of this race that fen Brock and Molite McCarthy were brought on the track.

Second Heat.—Miss Mailoy the favorite, \$100 to \$70 against the other two. Lager Beer was first away, Brechwood second and Miss Mailoy ther. They ran without majerial change at a rapid pace to the quarter pole, when Lager Beer increased his lead to four lengths ahead or Beechwood, with Miss Mailoy the same distance third. At the

without magerial change at a rapid pace to the quarter pole, when Lager Beer increased his lead to four lengths ahead of Beechwood, with Miss Mailoy the same distance third. At the haif-mile pole Lager Beer had shot his bolt and began to fail back, when Miss Malloy made her effort and lapping, and then leaving Beechwood on the lower turn, onlered the homestreten side and side with lager Beer. The pair had a magnificient stringle to the stand, which ended by Miss Malloy winning the heat and race by a neck. Lager Heer was ten lengths in front of Beechwood. Time, 1:44%.

THERE QUARTERS OF A MILE, ALL AGES.

The fourth and last event was a purse of \$200, three-quarters of a mile, all ages. There were three starters—Bowen & Co.'s Cammie F., Frankin & Co.'s Matagorda, Cottrell's Grigaby and Grinstead's Ambuscade. Matagorda brought \$150, Cammie F. \$52, Ambuscade \$50 and Grigsby \$40. The start was very fine, Grigaby and Ambuscade running head and head to the three-quarter pole, where they were joined by Matagorda and siso by Cammie F. Entering the homestreath Cammie F. Matagorda and Grigsty were sale and side and they fought all the way home, Cammie F., Matagorda and Grigsty were sale and side and they fought all the way home, Cammie F., alter a great effort, winning by a head. Matagorda was second, half a length in Iron to Grigsby, and Ambuscade fourth. Time, 1:10.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MAY 25, 1878.—EXTRA DAY OF THE SPEING MERTING OF THE LOUISVILLE JOCKET GLYR.—FIRST RACE—Purse of \$500, for two-year-oids; dam of three-quarters of a mile.

L. P. Mofrath's on. I. Verduct, by Leamington, dam Jury, \$310s.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MAY 25, 1878.—EXTRA DAY OF THE SPEING MERTING OF THE LOUISVILLE JOCKET GLYR.—FIRST RACE—Purse of \$500, for two-year-oids; dam of three-quarters of a mile.

L. P. Mofrath's on. I. Verduct, by Leamington, dam Friburation, \$6 10s.

J. F. Rooinson and W. Preston's ch. f., by Gieneig, dam Grins, \$310s.

J. F. Rooinson and W. Preston's ch. f., by Gieneig, dam Rotella, \$3 10s.

J. The Courter of the proper of \$25

QUEEN CITY JOCKEY CLUB.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28, 1878. The spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club at Chester Park, which commences on Thursday next and continues for six days, promises to be the most successful ever given by the club. There are now some seventy-five horses at the track and filty more will reach here from Louisville in the morning.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Genie, A.Y.C , Mr. T. P. Fish, from Wee Brook, Coun., passed the Hazath Telegraph Statios at Whitestone yesterday afterneon, bound for New York.

Schooner rachts Intrepid, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lloyd Phonaix, and Sea Witch, d.Y.C., Mr. F. Stott, sailed from Newport for the eastward vesterday